CORRECTIONS&UPDATES

Atmel Micro Programmer

September 2001,
(010005-1)

When a ‘narrow-DIL’ ZIF socket is used in position K3, pin 10 is not connected to ground. This is easily corrected by soldering a short wire to pin 10 of the ‘wide’ socket.

The first version of the software failed to program the last byte. An updated version is available from our website (Free Downloads page).

Digital Benchtop Power Supply

November & December 2001
(000166-1/2)

The 10-µF electrolytics in this circuit appear with different voltage ratings in the parts list and the schematic. The following is offered as guidance: C3, C13-17 and C20 should have a minimum working voltage of 16 volts. C19 has to be rated at 35 V or higher. As usual, higher voltage ratings are always possible.

Miniature PCM Model Control

October & November 2001,
010205-1/2

In the receiver circuit, p-channel FET T4 is used in a wrong configuration, which causes an anti-parallel connection of D2 and the internal protection diode of the FET. Consequently, the motor is short-circuited. The problem may be solved by using an n-channel FET for T4 (for example, an SUP75N03), and exchanging the source and drain connections on the board. The source is then connected to the positive supply voltage. This modification is easy to implement on the PCB. Instead of the p-channel FET mentioned in the parts list, simply use an n-channel FET like the SUP75N03 and mount it the other way around as compared with the PCB overlay indication.

Remote Process Control using a Mobile Phone

January & March 2002,
010087-1/2

The numbers 0-15 in the second column in Table 1 (Part1) indicate the pins of the configuration list for the SMS chip. The port pins of ports 1 and 2 are simply numbered 0-15, allowing the user to select which individual pins become inputs or outputs.

The printed circuit board layout (Figure 1 on page 21) has a short-circuit in the supply line near K8. At the top side of the board, one of the two pads near the edge is connected to ground. The four short connections to ground have to be removed. Ready-made PCBs obtained through our Readers Services have been repaired.

IR Code Analyser

October 2001, 010029-1

The schematic and the parts list need to be corrected to read: R1 = 100Ω; R2 = 220Ω.

If the analyser fails to respond to IR signals, IC2 is probably unable to pull its output sufficiently low. Not all IR receiver ICs suggested for this circuit are capable of sinking enough current. In some cases, it may be necessary to increase the value of pull-up resistor R3 to 2.2 kΩ or 2.7 kΩ, although that may cause the LED to light less brightly.